56,425

The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FATAL SAFE BLOWERS.

DEATH OF A DYNAMITER.

CATTLE IN A DISTILLERY.

SUNK TO LOWEST DEPTHS.

TO BOYCOTT P. D. ARMOUR.

A CIRCULAR CIRCULAR OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Appealing to the Members of Assemblies Not to Trade With Them Longer, the Individuals Whose Names, the Anti-Poll Representatives, Elected Members of the Trades Assembly—Reasons Why They Are Prohibited—Other Labor Matters.

A secret circular has been issued by the Local Executive Nos. 57 and 58, Knights of Labor, of Chicago, as a boycott against P. D. Armour & Co. It was sent out under their seal, but has been kept a profound secret from the fact of its issuance. But, of course, when a copy of the document fell into the hands of a reporter, it is quite lengthy, reciting the Morrison matter, Armour's arrest and other incidents of concerning grievances, and, with redressing words, advise to the attempt to compel the Knights to sign an iron-clad agreement concerning their employees and all labor organizations. Here is the circular:

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—You are hereby notified that the Executive Boards of Local Assemblies Nos. 57 and 58, Knights of Labor, have declared a boycott against P. D. Armour & Co., and you are hereby requested to withdraw all patronage from the said firm, and to induce all other persons with whom you have influence to do likewise. Should you refuse to comply with this request, you will be considered as unfriendly to the cause of labor, and will be treated accordingly.

The grievances which have caused the Executive Boards to take this action are as follows:

1. The employment of the boycotted firm of Morrison & Co., and the refusal of Armour & Co. to discharge them when requested to do so by the Executive Boards.

2. The employment of non-union men in the packing-houses of Armour & Co., and the refusal of the firm to employ union men.

3. The refusal of Armour & Co. to meet the committees appointed by the Executive Boards to confer with them in regard to the grievances of their employes, and to arbitrate the differences between them.

4. The refusal of Armour & Co. to pay the wages agreed upon by the Executive Boards, and the reduction of wages in many departments of the packing-houses.

5. The refusal of Armour & Co. to employ members of the Knights of Labor in preference to non-members, when all other things were equal.

6. The refusal of Armour & Co. to employ members of the Knights of Labor who had been discharged by other firms for their connection with the Order.

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WORKERS FOR THE ROADS.

A Force of Special Strength to the East to Washington—Above Rumors, the United Railway Authority Announces in the Heart of the Matter—A Consequence of the Advantages Gained Over the Monopoly—Will Be Pushed to Completion—Special from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—[Special.]—A conference of railroad magnates was held in this city a few days ago to consider the Inter-State Commerce bill now pending in Congress. Rumored were present the following the proposed law, but when the conference was adjourned it was with the general belief that no great way at hand to prevent the enactment. It was first proposed that a joint committee, including the Presidents and influential directors of the leading railroads of the country, should proceed to Washington at once and by personal influence try to stop the offensive legislation. This proposal did not meet favor, however, for it was urged that the personal appearance of the railway Presidents themselves would be likely only to incite the friends of the bill to more active and earnest efforts to push it through, and "representatives" of the railroads would be allowed to fight hard to defeat, or at least to delay, the passage of the bill, and leave still be a marked increase in the number of "members" on the Capitol this week. Some Democrats, who are opposed to President Cleveland have openly made a point of voting unfavorably to Democratic bills, simply because they are the measures of the Democratic Administration. It was also thought that the present attitude of the Senate would be chang

SENATOR AND SPEAKER.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1892.

Secretary of the Cabinet officers are getting ready with a view to securing contracts to their respective departments.

Latest commercial services were held yesterday in a number of the local churches, which were appropriately draped for the occasion.

About 8,000 people in Northwestern Texas are on the verge of starvation, their destitute condition being the result of poor crops and Congressional dumb.

The Tahoma Land and Cattle Company of Texas, chartered during the last year with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has made no assignment. The liabilities are $800,000, assets $400,000.

The story comes from Indianapolis that Congressman Bynum has arrived there to confer with ex-Senator McDonald in regard to the election of Gov. Gray to the United States Senate.

John B. Stevenson died at his home in Detroit yesterday in his 81st year. He was a member of the firm of Stevenson & McMillan, capitalists, and was interested in a great many railroad and other enterprises.

The President has received from the Empire soldiers in Saturday's public reception, and was reported as feeling better than he did New Year's Eve. Col. Lamont says the reports sent out about Mr. Cleveland's condition have been greatly exaggerated.

Congressman Cannon will have to decide at once whether to seek Secretary Foster's seat. The name of Minister Hoar of Massachusetts has not yet been sent to the Senate, and the Sherman boys within the next few days to secure Hoar's place will have begun Wednesday. It is thought in Washington that a new man will be appointed, that Hoar's session, it is understood, will be given to a New York man. There is a belief that the Senate will again refuse to confirm the nomination of Collector Saunders of Louisville, the second time he has been so honored. Public Printer Benedict is likewise in imminent danger of losing his office, and Internal Revenue Collector Cooper of Boston will probably be rejected.

DIVISION OF SENATE LAST YEAR.

The Tribune's recent review, published last Saturday, only misses an increase of 4 per cent for the trade and commerce of this city last year as compared with the transitory government. The official figures show that the bank clearings of Chicago for 1891 were fully 25 per cent larger than those of 1890. This difference, at least, that The Tribune's statistics are not compiled chiefly for the purpose of glorifying Chicago at the expense of the South. A great many well-informed people think that the change in the volume of bank clearings is the best possible index to the increase or decrease of the business of a city. If others do not take care to a correct interpretation entirely upon the tendency attached to the word "business" as used in that connection. Any one who reads editorially the figures which The Tribune has presented at the end of each of a great many past years will readily see that the "business" of the city includes a great many things that are excluded from our commercial statistics. Bank clearings are not affected by what is known as "jobbing" trade, which consists of their sale to do so. The fact that it was not attempted for by our authorities should at least be accepted as conclusive evidence that not exclusively did not show more of progress for Chicago last year than is represented by the facts in the case.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

The recent reports of increase in all parts of the country afford ground for the utmost satisfaction, and it is not the least gratifying fact that progress has been made. There have been periods in our history when activity was more general and was increasing more rapidly, but they have been those when everybody could see the inflation and the mileage of a collapse in the near future. During the year which has just closed the improvement has been so gradual that there are many people left who deny that there has been any improvement. But the existence of manufactures and distributive has been evidently been published are incontestable to their significance. There has been a steady gain in trade and profits for six or eight months. The improvement features are the speculative features. The boom in San Francisco stocks had to be cut and extended. The industry on which that boom was based is still in progress, and there is good evidence that new discoveries have been made in the Comstock mines that will be of great benefit to the Pacific coast. So it is with the New York stock market. Sunday, New York & New England, and Richmond & West Point and their right row and their volume. There are no doubt legitimate enterprises behind several stocks of that class which will greatly enhance the value of the properties. Frank speculative life has been introduced into our whole market. The price may be higher or lower next week than it is now, but the improvement in the trade grows out of a larger demand from Europe and a strong speculative situation. In coffee, cotton, tin, and many articles there have been combinations and the extreme prices have not been maintained, but the legitimate trade has gone quietly on and has fulfilled the expectations of the more conservative bulls. In real estate, "the basis of all security," the transactions were much greater than in 1890 in spite of a large advance in prices. In this city the transfers were more than 30 per cent above those of 1890. Building was increased correspondingly. Though in the last quarter of the year they exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1890. The last quarter of the year is always very prolific of such disasters, and the recent speculative activity accounts for many of them.

The activities of the last week of the year in merchandise trade are naturally confined mainly to the banks, and new features are not expected. The next considerable one is expected the same mild trust as heretofore, and there was a small advance in tea. Coal was strong, and sales advanced slightly. Buyers of wheat were more confident at the close of the week than at any previous time this season. The money market was in easier except as to call loans on stocks, but the resources of the New York banks were largely increased, and there is no doubt that the autumn stringency is a thing of the past. We may look for a good demand through this month, and outside borrowers may anticipate [illegible] if at any time before the 1st of March they can get loans from Chicago institutions on warehouse receipts at 6 per cent. The Bank of England has not raised its rate of discount since 6 per cent, but the proportion of reserve to deposit liability is only 40¾ per cent, which is very small. The loss of the last week will probably be further increased.

The strength in the stock market was a surprise to the most sanguine. It was partially due to the resumption of telegraphic communication with London at a time when the operations of that city would naturally have extended. The stocks have been accumulating in favorable hands, but the purchases by foreigners have been largely in the Pacifics, in which they have the richest confidence, and in India are still their chief hold on to the bulk of their stocks. The market is a dangerous one to buy just now, but the strength this year will probably be those who buy before they sell.

THE SILVER (?) BOOM.

While there is little room to doubt that Lord Randolph Churchill had other and substantial reasons for resigning the Tory leadership in the British Commons than the one officially stated—the convergence of the way and navy departments—yet Churchill acted wisely in confining himself to that one as the present time. It is a matter of notoriety that nearly all the Governmental departments are overmanned and more manfully managed. So can been the latter than Churchill, and, having it, he determined on reform. A committee of investigation, of which Sir Matthew White Ridley, a leading Yorkshire Tory, was made Chairman, was appointed some months ago at his instance. Though this committee has not yet made a report, sufficient has leaked out of the results of the inquiry to prove that millions of pounds sterling could be saved by shortening useless clerks and consolidating those retained to do a fair day's work. The ship-clerks were found to be deadly sons of Peers, Bishops, and members of Parliament, who were appointed through solicitation to favorites to the best paying positions in the departments. Those young men appeared at their desks for only a couple of hours each day. The rest of their time was put in at the fashionable clubs or on the turf during the racing season.

When the investigation was announced these "young hopes" tried to thwart it in every way possible. Then attempted, in one their very peculiar slang, "to bribe the investigators." Failing in his every of them in regard their extravagant budget being sent for the Cabinet that they should be obliged to tell what they did for their big salaries. An amusing bit of evidence of how some of them performed their duties was furnished recently in the person of the sporting reporters of the London papers against the editor of the Saturday Review—a Conservative—[illegible] Churchill—relating the latter Lewis and personally acquainted with his accuracy of terms, and other acts of "source" which happened while the clerks were supposed to be attending to their duties.

But the convergence of the departments is not wholly to the desire of clerical loss. It was a matter of necessity during the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns that the commissariat for army and navy supplies should be the Government out of large sums of money. The goods furnished were not to quality or in quantity as specified in the contracts. The shrinking was of the shrillest kind, the shoes fell to pieces after a few weeks' wear, and the barrels were so brittle that thousands of tons were spoiled in transportation. The Pall Mall Gazette knows pretty probably about the scandal at the time, but, as personages in both quarters interfered, the matter was hushed up, and the Britain, Lords and Hastings carried on their pilferings as before.

Lord Randolph Churchill's colleagues evidently believe that Tom Tiverton was right in suspecting the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone. It is now stated that he is the more Grady who, at the recent in Athens, last spring of the necessary to [illegible] Gladstone, Randolph Churchill, and Harting to, to determined on reform. A committee of investigation, of which Sir Matthew White Ridley, a leading Yorkshire Tory, was made Chairman, was appointed some months ago at his instance. Though this committee has not yet made a report, sufficient has leaked out of the results of the inquiry to prove that millions of pounds sterling could be saved by shortening useless clerks and consolidating those retained to do a fair day's work. The ship-clerks were found to be deadly sons of Peers, Bishops, and members of Parliament, who were appointed through solicitation to favorites to the best paying positions in the departments. Those young men appeared at their desks for only a couple of hours each day. The rest of their time was put in at the fashionable clubs or on the turf during the racing season.

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We take the following from the Kansas City Times:

Two lawyers fencing, with no newspaper present, would be considered dull. Make them Mr. Evans would be considered dull. Make them Mr. Evans would be considered dull. Make them Mr. Evans

CONTROL A GREAT POWER

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

SNOW-SLIDE!

"Half a Million"
Dollars' Worth of Dry Goods
TUMBLED DOWN!
Wreck of Prices
PUBLISHED IN
TOMORROW'S ISSUE
Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.

S. A. KEAN & Co. BANKERS

GWYNNE & DAY.

WANTED.
A partner with $50,000 for safe and well established manufacturing business. A million history party can be put on a salaried basis. Address A 97, Tribune office.

Office of the Lake Gas Company.
Stockholders' Meeting.

REMOVED.
P. CENTEMERI & CO.,
Kid Gloves,
Removed to 155 State-st.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

ON PHILADELPHIA CLUBS.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF A VETERAN OF CONSERVATIVE RACES.

The Ohio League and the Power to Sanction a Base Ball Organization. What Its Charters Mean. The Best Arrangements to Maintain—The Model Ark Club and Its Rules and Good Qualities—Something Among the Trade—Notes of a Thirteenth Meeting.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—It was a relief for all the Philadelphia club. The steady downpour kept many out indoors, so that the athletic men thronged of their usual afternoon occupations of following their noses against the window-glass and staring at passing humanity.

"Life on here's a grave," whispered a tall, dark young man who is always among the first to suggest a violation of the club's rule against gambling.

"Yaas," whispered half a dozen others in reply, the game of secret society beginning furiously.

The tall, dark young man marched to a backgammon board from a green-topped table and to it fell with a great clatter. The twenty or thirty other men in the room stifled the desire every now then there and glanced out and saw him pick up the backgammon board and step out of the room with the tall dark gentleman behind him. Backgammon and whist are the sports and, it will be granted, the harmless recreations of the club, but the lazy elderly men go to the room with all the grandeur that characterizes the distribution of a lot of wealth at a fire. The dark young man's work of thumping the board, however, didn't destroy the quiet enthusiastic tone of the garden.

Some of them smiled at it, but to others it was but grist to occasion to awaken even an acute evidence of interest. It was, however, at least a tribute to conservatism, and no doubt, on the last round when good old conservatism would throw down a couple of trumps with an open hand, and then congratulate itself that they had a partner to call down the enemy, it would be the happiest moment of the afternoon and evening in the house of high conservatism.

While the young men with the dark locks, generous eyes and well thought out ties were making love to the good girls there was many a heart beat for the good old club, and many a little talk with softly tears, who were having possibly softer days.

"I suppose that you mean—"

"Yes, I mean everyone in all I know, not four."

"Are you everyone in all I know, not four?"

"Yes, I am everyone in all I know, not four."

"Then

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THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

The members of Signal Company No. 4 were agreeably surprised last night by Capt. Hale, who presented each with a handsome gold watch charm. Mr. Hale was presented with a gold-headed cane.

Mr. Leland and the Lake Front.

Chief W. Fish called upon Warren B. Leland yesterday to influence Mr. Leland, of Leland, Haverly & Co., to withdraw his opposition to the proposition to build a fireboat. Mr. Leland, however, refused to do so.

A Worthy Act.

In the Village of Evanston last Friday evening a young German lad, T. Rothbarth, fell a distance of twenty feet from a burning building, and was picked up unconscious. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Charles Gossage, where he received the best of attention, and was soon able to be removed to his home.

"Rigoletto" for Another Week.

In view of the unusual success in the musical circles yesterday that "Rigoletto" had created the management of Hooley's will have the opera repeated this week. Owing to the number of last night's disappointed, this week will be the last opportunity to hear this opera.

LATE BREAKING OFFICIALS.

Appointment Yesterday of Those by the Mayor and the County Board.

In the natural order of affairs the County Board will approve of a good many bills at its meeting today, the first one of the month, and adjourn into permanency. There is no election, as is well known, in the county every two years, those elected remaining in office for four years. For some reason or other the Board has been allowed for this one purpose of meeting each succeeding year, and has always, with an air of importance, met on the first Monday in January, and then adjourned to the following day. Especially on odd years has this been the case, and the Board has been allowed to meet and adjourn to the following day. This year, however, it is hoped there will be a change in this ceremonious farce, and that the Board will meet and adjourn sine die. The appointments made by the Mayor yesterday will be confirmed by the Board, and the following appointments made by the County Board will be announced:

Superintendent of Public Service—Edward Rosewater.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Service—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Bridges—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Bridges—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Sewers—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Sewers—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Water Supply—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Water Supply—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Water Works—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Water Works—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Streets—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Streets—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Lighting—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Lighting—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Parks—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Parks—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Boulevards—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Boulevards—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Cemeteries—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Cemeteries—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Public Buildings—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Public Buildings—Thomas Hughes.

Chief Clerk—Frank Hecht.

Chief Engineer of Public Grounds—Thomas Hughes.

Deputy Chief Engineer of Public Grounds